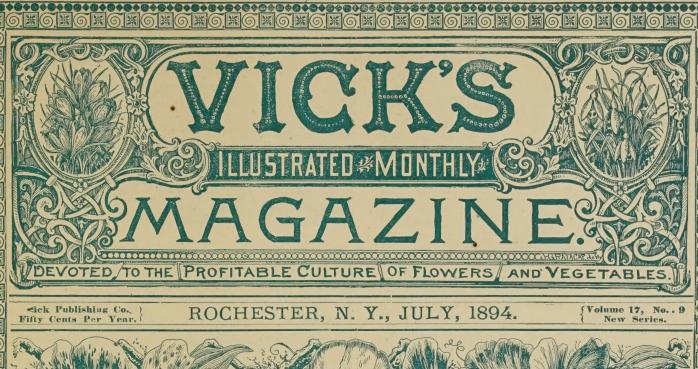
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of Manhattan Whose kettles and pans shone like satin Sapolio she used And thereafter refused Any soap used for scouring but that 'un.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.









THE FLOWER CARNIVAL AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

The Carnival of Flowers, which has just closed in Santa Barbara was one of the most remarkable celebrations that has taken place in California in recent years, says an eye witness in Leslie's Illustrated, from which the photographic illustrations above are reproduced. There have been numberless fiestas in all the southern towns of late, and some of them have been very successful, but little Santa Barbara, with a population of scarcely six thousand, has outdone them all. The reason is not so far to seek, after all, The little city of the saint is exactly the right size-something between a village and a town -and while the enthusiasm is unbounded, there is not the slightest taint of hoodlumism to mar the artistic perfection of the festival. The same cannot be said of carnival week in large

This year the festival was later than usual, taking place on the twenty fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of April. The street decorations were well nigh perfect. The main thoroughfare of the town is about two miles long and well paved. Pretty brown adobes border it a good part of the way, and for the festival the avenue was gorgeously adorned. Streamers of bunting in all the bright colors were fastened across the street at short intervals. The whole was one mass of floating color, gorgeous yet artistic. Three immense arches, all modeled after the mission architecture, spanned the way at equal distances. The day of the parade an immense net, fifty feet long and ten feet wide, filled with thousands of pink duchesse roses, was hung across the street.

The carnival opened with an exhibition of cut flowers and fruits in a moss-hung pavilion. The display was fine, but every one was in a state of suspended animation waiting for the parade of the next day.

This parade—the climax of the carnival commenced at three o'clock on Thursday, the twenty-sixth. In anticipation of the event, tribunes had been erected on both sides of the street for three blocks, to accommodate spectators. It is safe to say that no one able to walk stayed away, and the surrounding country was depopulated. After the inevitable band the first decorated vehicle that appeared under the glorious floating pennants was the Flower Festival Association float. The design represented was forty little girls in white, with wreaths of pink roses on their heads, dancing around a May-pole, also completely covered with pink roses. The float itself was a moving bank of flowers, and at the four corners four little heralds, in court costumes of purple and yellow, blew cheerful blasts, and looked for all the world like pansies. The next float, which took the prize, represented the Queen of Flowers. The entire float was covered with white and pale yellow roses, some fifteen thousand being used. In the center of a huge white rose stood the queen, a stately young woman, clad in white, and protected from the sun by a network of white buds. By means of white ribbons she drove three butterflies of white roses, upon the largest of which Cupid sat. The float was drawn by four white horses covered with netting, which was interlaced with white roses. The horses were led by four young men clad entirely in white duck.

It is impossible to describe in detail the vehieles which followed. There were sixty-five of them, and they represented every flower and every combination of color. Not one particle of the wood-work of the carriages in the whole procession but was covered with flowers. Each harness was covered in silk to harmonize with the coloring of the flowers that concealed everything but the shape of the vehicle. Not all the

flowers were cultivated. One of the handsomest turnouts was covered with the feathery wild mustard, which is the tenderest shade of yellow. All of the carriages carried out some definite design, and most of them were covered with a single flower. White pinks and smilax, pink duchesse roses, Lady Banksia roses, marguerites-these were some of the themes which formed the key-note of some of the loveliest carriages. As the procession passed and repassed the tribunes the battle of flowers took place, until the street was hoof-deep in flowers, and the sweet breath of dying roses perfumed the air. In the procession were at least a hundred equestrians on exquisitely decorated horses, and these added materially to the beautiful pageant.

In the evening the procession was repeated, each vehicle being lit by scores of fairy lamps and lanterns. The next evening the grand ball took place, which forms a fitting finale to the carnival. The feature of the ball is the dance of the flowers. Twenty young women dressed as flowers took part. To strains of soft music they entered in pairs. The first six couples were young women-the daughters of the city. Then followed misses of from fourteen to sixteen, and the end of the procession was of little girls, representing the forget-me-not and other wee flowers of the garden. The figures of the dance were intricate and effective. The gowns were exquisite, and each one represented a single flower. It resembled nothing so much as a brilliant hued garden swaying in the breeze. A boy dressed as a blue-bell acted as page, and at his solicitation several of the flowers danced Spanish dances. The mazy figures closed by one of the flowers dancing "La Naranja Danza" in Carmencita costume, yellow and black.

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No. 9

A BUSY WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN.

T LOVELY little flower garden afforded its possessor so much pleasure, and at so small an expenditure of time and labor, that a brief description of its arrangement and the care bestowed upon it may be of benefit to some other very busy woman. For several years its owner had been so much occupied by a multiplicity of domestic cares that it had seemed impossible to spare even ten minutes



SWAN RIVER DAISY.

a day to cultivate the flowers she loved so well. But last spring she declared emphatically: "This year I will have some flowers; yes, in spite of all the work I shall have to do."

One day early in the season, almost as soon as the ground could be worked, by dint of a good deal of coaxing and an exceedingly appetizing little dinner, she persuaded her husband to dig up some plots in sight of the window in different parts of the lot and enrich them with well rotted manure from the cow stable. "I can not spare time to start seeds in the house," she decided briskly. "I must only try to grow those which will germinate easily outdoors, and as I cannot have a great variety, I must send for seeds of the most profuse blooming kinds."

She did, however, start two cans of pansy seeds in the house in March, and with very little care they germinated and throve wonderfully. When the proper time arrived each sturdy little plant was carefully transplanted to one of the beds. They were so close to the door that it was only a few extra steps to pour a good deal of the waste water from the house over them, and in consequence the soil was kept moist nearly all the time. That was all the care they received, for each tiny weed that appeared was pulled up as soon as perceived, and as a result there was never any actual weeding to be done. Any thing more royaly beautiful than this plot of pansies it would be difficult to find in all the kingdom of flowers.

One bed was entirely devoted to calliopsis and Swan River

daisy, and these afforded, all summer long, cut flowers of the most pleasing character to arrange in vases with other flowers for table and room decoration. The rich browns of the calliopsis and the soft shade of blue of the Swan River daisy supplied colors not elsewhere obtainable, and which added great attractions to the vases of flowers cut with long stems, and loosely, but always artistically,

arranged for harmonious color blending.

In another bed were sown seeds of Tom Thumb nasturtiums, with an edging of somber brown and gold velvet marigolds. Almost every seed germinated and grew, and in two months this bed was a mass of gorgeous beautiful blossoms. Except when the clouds watered these plants they received no moisture, and no care save a similar weeding to that given the pansies. In another bed poppies and asters were sown so that they would stand alternately and from six to eight inches apart, and the bed was edged with mignonette. Of course the poppies grew so swiftly that they soon overshadowed the slower growing asters, and their rich, beautiful blossoms made the bed a blaze of brilliant color all summer. They had not entirely ceased blooming when the stately asters began to show their beautiful tints, and to crowd their more slender neighbors. The poppies were pulled up to make room for them, and until severe frosts the asters bloomed in many beautiful hues. The dwarf white chrysanthemum-flowered aster formed a most beautiful and harmonious outer row. This bed was watered perhaps half a dozen times through the summer. In the last bed petunia seed of all colors and varieties were sown, and from the beginning of July until cut down by frost these lovely flowers produced hundreds of blossoms in every rich and beautiful tint peculiar to them.

This busy woman occasionally looked at a flower catalogue and sighed longingly, "If I could only have had that, or this, and several others; I have so few varieties." But I think this was one secret of her success, and of the unusual beauty of her flower beds. Almost every plant is handsomer when grown in masses than when scattered here and there amongst many other varieties. Another reason of success in this case was having only so much garden as could be well cared for. To be sure, there were many plants, but they were of so few kinds that their treatment was simple. One can tend a bed of a hundred of the same kind much easier than a score of them which are all different. These are points worth observing by those who want the most from their gardens for the least labor and care, and have but a limited time to afford to their cultiva-MRS. S. H. SNIDER.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

THE white lily, Lilium candidum, or as it is also known, St. Joseph's lily, or the Annunciation lily, is one of the most beautiful of the lily tribe. It blooms during the month of June, and from three to ten flowers are borne on each stalk. It was introduced into cultivation in 1596, and ever since that time has been regarded as the emblem of whiteness and purity. It is a very hardy and robust species, growing well in any situation, and constantly improves, throwing out new bulbs annually, so that after a few years a clump several feet in diameter is formed, which produces a great mass of beautiful white fragrant flowers of great value for cutting for various purposes.

If this lily had been recently introduced it would be highly prized and eagerly sought, but as it is an old species it is a stranger to many gardens that should be quite proud of it. To raise this lily to perfection in the garden the bulbs should be planted four or five inches deep in a mellow, well pulverized, rich soil; they should also be placed in a situation where all surface water will run off, as nothing will injure the bulbs more than to have water collecting around and standing near them. Do not plant



LILIUM CANDIDUM.

them on fresh manure, and never apply any of the commercial fertilizers, but a mulch of two or three inches of old stable manure can be applied at any time to good advantage. Do not transplant the bulbs oftener than once in four or five years, as they do much better when left undisturbed. The flowers should be removed as soon as they commence to fade.

Lilium candidum can also be grown to great perfection as a pot plant for winter blooming in the greenhouse, but as a plant for the window garden I do not think it would be a success. For winter blooming the bulbs should be planted in six-inch pots properly drained. Use well pulverized, rich soil; place the bulbs deep enough to cover them, and plunge the pots in a cold-frame in a warm, sheltered spot, covering with leaves as cold weather approaches so that they will not get frozen; the object being to get them to make roots in a low temperature. When the pots are well filled with roots they can be started into growth by placing them in a light situation and in a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees. If all is well they will bloom in the course of eight or ten weeks; so, with a little care, a succession of bloom may be obtained for a considerable time. When the flower stems begin to lengthen liquid manure may be given once a week, care being taken never to give water unless they show indications of becoming in a cool location.

dry. After the plants cease blooming it is advisable to keep them growing as long as possible, but as soon as they commence to pass into a state of rest, which may be known by the gradual decay of the foliage, the supply of moisture should be gradually reduced, and when the foliage has entirely decayed the pots may be stored in a dry place until it is desired to repot and start them into growth again.

This lily should be planted during the months of August or September, as during that time they are dry and dormant; while in a state of growth they should remain unmolested. About the end of September they commence a root and top growth, a tuft of leaves arising and remaining bright and green all winter, and from which in the spring arise the flower spikes.

CHARLES PARNELL.

THREE ELEGANT CLIMBERS.

EW graceful vines for house culture are firm enough in texture to survive the least bad treatment or neglect, or if they do live have a tarnished, unhealthy appearance. Having tried almost every variety of "climber" offered in the floral catalogues, I have found by experience that smilax, asparagus tenuissimus, and campsidium filicifolium, are the very best and most durable vines one can possess. Smilax is unsurpassed for all kinds of floral decorations. whether for the person or for adding grace to cut flowers for table or room. Its leaves are small and glossy, and are attached to very delicate wavy stems, sprays of which retain their firmness a long time without wilting. The plant is raised from seed, or the roots may be purchased from dealers. The roots consist of fleshy tubers that throw out several slender stems, which, if furnished with support, will climb to the height of twenty feet. The best plants of smilax are such as have been obtained from seed. The seed should be sown in boxes of light earth and the boxes placed in a sunny situation. The seed germinates very quickly. As soon as the young plants have attained their third pair of leaves they should be transplanted where they are to remain permanently, and strings furnished for their support. Smilax likes plenty of root room and an abundant supply of water when growing. Any good rich, loamy soil will grow smilax. When smilax turns yellow it is not dying, it only needs a rest. Water should be gradually withheld at this time, and the plant allowed to dry off. When it is again desired to start the plant, supply water freely and keep the plant in the sun. It will very soon begin to grow again, and reward you with a new supply of its graceful, waxen sprays.

The cultivation of asparagus tenuissimus is almost identical with that of smilax, except that the asparagus does not seed, and is raised or propagated only by dividing the roots.

Campsidium filicifolium is a beautiful vine, with the most delicately divided and dainty foliage of a soft olive green. It is not only so graceful as to have been likened to a fern in its specific Latin name, but is almost hardy, and has as firm a possession of its every leaf as has an English ivy, and a constitution proof against all ordinary ills. It acquires its greatest beauty PRUDENCE PLAIN.

MY GARDEN THEN AND NOW.

THEN means about thirty years ago, when our flower garden was enclosed by the low white painted fence around the front of the house, through which opened a little gate, and a narrow brick walk led to the front door. On either side of this walk the shrubs and plants lived and blossomed. I can hardly say flourished, for, with but few exceptions, there was no luxuriant growth or profusion of flowers. This was not for want of love and care, but because just outside the fence stood a large elm and a horse-chestnut tree, admired for their massive proportions and refreshing shade, but cruelly depriving their humbler neighbors of necessary nourishment, shutting out the sunshine above by their branches, and, by their roots, robbing the moisture below.

But I remember well how beautiful this garden of my childhood seemed. Here grew the lilac and the snowball, the flowering almond and cinnamon rose, columbine and sweet Williams, pæonies, lemon lilies and London pride. (I wonder if the latter plant has become extinct, or is it now called by some other name?) And even the tiger lily thrust its showy head through the spaces in the fence to greet the passer-by. Here the cypress vine spread rapidly, and the darling little "purple and gold heartsease,"-one lady's delight, indeed,-never disappointed us. Occasionally a new-comer would be added to the list through the generosity of some neighbor or friend, for our quiet town did not then boast of three prosperous florists, as now, within its limits, and plants and seeds were not sent by mail as generally as at present, or procured as cheaply, and there was but little money to spend for floral beauties.

We sometimes hear it said "I love flowers, but have no time to care for them," and I go back in memory to the days when a mother, not physically strong, whose heart and hands were both full with the cares of her family and the household duties on a large stock farm, found some time to visit the little "front vard" and care for her treasures there. To her I owe my love for flowers, which, as Henry Ward Beecher once said, "are the sweetest things God ever made and did not give a language to."

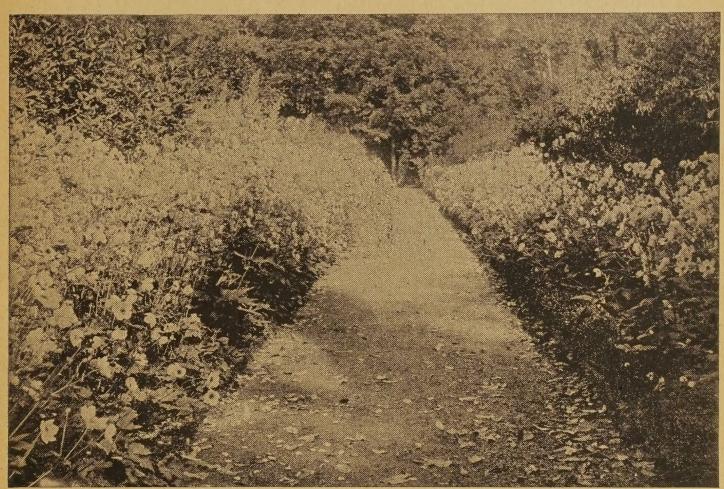
When that mother was called to the land

"Where the faded flowers shall freshen, Freshen never more to tade," the garden became my care. Not having the patience and perseverance of her who had so long and tenderly cared for it, I soon became discouraged, and felt that time and labor were ill-rewarded in that garden under the trees, and one early spring morning I looked around for a more suitable location. To the east of the house stands an old bank wall, built nearly a hundred years ago, extending north and south for several rods. By a flight of stone steps the garden level is reached at the foot of the wall. But what a sight met my eyes that morning! The space near the wall had been neglected for some years and was filled with stones and weeds, superanuated currant bushes, plum trees, old and gnarled, that had long ago outlived their usefulness, stumps of trees, and, to crown all, a butternut tree, tall and vigorous. I thought the wall would make a fine background for a flower bed, for already grass and ferns, gill-over-the-ground

and cypress, were growing here and there in spaces between the stones. The soil was naturally a rich, heavy loam, and though not all that could be desired, seemed an improvement. Yes, this should be my garden site.

Strong arms came to the rescue, and a space along the base of the wall two feet wide, and a similar space on the side of the wall at the top, were soon ready for my plants, bulbs and seeds. Most of the plants in the old bed found a new home here. The little fence was removed, a charm to any flower with which it may be combined. But all flowers are beautiful. S. Reynolds Hole, in his "incomparable book on roses," has said: " He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart." This, in a measure, is true of all flowers. It is not all play in caring for them; there are difficulties to conquer, requiring patience, time and labor, but the capital thus expended continually yields new joys and pleasant surprises, not for self alone, for the flower mistities to make the hens that scratched in the ashes green with envy. My neighbors did not care for my roses, but these eggs filled them with enthusiasm. I picked them for the children and told them how pretty they were painted in bright colors and hung on the Christmas tree. Would you believe it? They declared the yard should be cleared and gourds planted against the fence. The best of it was, they did not stop there, for I gave them some petunia and aster seeds and the next season it was a nice looking yard, and I expect them to want roses and lilies at last.

ANNA LYMAN.



ANEMONE WALK IN THE GARDEN OF THE LATE PROFESSOR S. W. JACKSON, UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

the space within smoothed and grassed over, | and the little "front yard" became a thing of the past, and a new field of labor and happiness opened. What a delight it has been; each year bringing new beauties, new joys. Here perennials and annuals, bedding plants and summer flowering bulbs, find a congenial home. I am more and more in favor of perennials, those "old fashioned" flowers, such as columbine, sweet Williams and perennial phlox; how they grow and thrive from year to year with so little care. But no garden would be complete to me without its tea roses, heliotrope, sweet peas, nasturtiums, sweet-scented geraniums and lemon verbenas, and each has its space, the whole beautified by nasturtiums and Madeira vines, which climb freely over the wall. I try to have colors grouped by themselves and separated by groups of white or some contrasting color; clusters of white asters, candidum lilies, white phlox, sweet alyssum, and achillea, are to my garden a seeming necessity. Of gypsophila, or "baby's breath," I can hardly have too much, it is so fine for cutting, as its tiny mist-like blossoms add

sions today are far-reaching. But I must not | MASSING THE JAPAN ANEMONE. touch upon this subject now.

So, with pleasant memories of the little "front yard" of the past, and with heartfelt gratitude for the more favored garden of the present, I await the fulfillment of my desires this summer in these beautiful tokens of love and goodness. "Blessed be God for flowers!

For the bright, gentle, holy thoughts, that breathe From out their odorous beauty, like a wreath Of sunshine on life's hours!"

MISSION WORK.

A LOW open fence divided my back yard from my neighbor's, who unfortunately didn't care for a garden, and, worse still, the ashes remained all summer, the piles decorated by old tin cans. I did not want to quarrel, so cast about for some quick-growing vines to screen the obnoxious spot from my eyes while at work on my side of the fence. I found one in a nest-egg gourd. Its large leaves soon covered the fence, and the cheerful yellow flowers took my eyes away from the wilderness on the other side. Later the eggs hung down in quan-

THE Japan anemone is one of the greatest treasures of our gardens, coming into bloom, as it does, in the late autumn when already the summer brightness has disappeared from nearly all flowering plants and many of them are entirely withered. Only a flower enthusiast could have made such a planting as here appears in the accompanying engraving. This particular walk was reserved entirely for anemones, and the effect of it in the fullness of its season must have been extremely beautiful. We have seen some very fine large borders of these plants, and know that such masses when in bloom are admirable. The white day lily, Funkia alba, is a plant finely adapted to this kind of planting, and makes a grand show. The semi-double Japan anemone, Whirlwind, will prove to be better yet than the single one for planting in masses for the reason that the individual blooms will last longer, that is the flowers will not drop so soon. The photograph from which the engraving was made was kindly sent to us by Mrs. S. T. Benedict of Schenectady.

MY MOTHER'S GARDEN.

I slept, it seems, and in my dreams Saw mother's garden fair; I wandered down its pleasant walks, And plucked sweet posies there; I stooped to pick a pansy here, And there I pulled a rose; I sniffed the fragrance of each flower That in her garden grows.

Oh, there were great tall hollyhocks, And marigolds so gay,
And lots of brightest four-o'clocks,
That only live a day; The saintly lilies, tall and fair, Grew near the columbine, And lovely daisies crowded 'round Among the sage and thyme

A hedge of sweet peas grew hard by And poppies glowed like fire, The foxgloves rose above the ranks, And dahlias towered higher The purple larkspurs grew in crowds, Where iris edged the way,
The balsams snapped their tender pods,
And threw the seeds away.

Portulacca, pinks and phlox Together filled a bed,
And just beyond, the ten weeks stock O'er all their fragrance shed;
Snapdragons tall grew by the wall,
Where morning glories climb;
I knew them all, both great and small,
And had a glorious time.

The meadowsweet my eye did greet, And asters white as snow, And cockscombs red, with crested head, In ruddy light did glow On trellis high the scarlet beau
With "seven sisters" climbing,
While Canterbury bells, near by,
Melodiously were chiming.

In nooks and shady corners, ferns In nocks and shady corners, terms
And other wild things grow;
The hop was climbing up its pole,
And "sturtions" bloomed below;
Sweet Williams, too, and corn-flower blue,
With hosts of other flowers,
Bedecked the dear old garden through,
In all its nocks and bowers.

The humming-birds and butterfles Were flitting 'mong the flowers; The sun's warm ray of summer day Gave brightness to the hours The rose and honeysuckle, too, Were loaded down with bloom And bees were buzzing 'round them all. Drawn by the sweet perfume

The tulip bed its blooms had shed, But pæonies still were gay, Their red and white shone in the light, Of that fair summer day Of calycanthus' fragrant bud
I picked a goodly few,
And tied them in my handkerchief, As children often do.

Of southernwood, that smells so good, I plucked a little spray, And sat down by the little bush Where once I used to play I sat and watched the flower folk, And slowly dropped my head, Then suddenly, alas! I woke, And mother's garden fled.

-Walter A. Weaver, Iowa.

A TRUE LOVER.

SHE does not put on a silk dress every after-noon and sit in the parlor making wax flowers or embroidering impossible leaves and buds on canvass. Nor is she afraid of bugs, worms, toads or caterpillars, but makes friends with them, or fights relentlessly until she clears her beloved rose bed of insects. As for spiders, she studies their webs and learns that they can be used for thermometers, and shows the children how wonderfully the caterpillars change into butterflies. She never buys a complexion at the druggist's, but wears a broad brimmed hat to keep her face from the too ardent glances

of the sun, and a freckle on her nose does not take away her appetite. And as for shoes, they are stout, with good broad heels and toes. Her dress is short and loose, and the wearer can swing her arms above her head and touch the finger tips, or bend over and pick a pin from the ground without a murmur. A woman thus clothed, and out in her garden two hours a day, is a true plant lover, delighting in her work, and always a success. ANNA SNYDER.

"If you must fly, fly well."

A FLOWER BAZAAR.

T a bazaar held by a circle of King's Daughters in a town near New York city, the attendants were dressed to represent each a different flower, and as the fair was held on a spacious lawn, many of the booths were arranged under large trees, where the branches formed a charming, leafy bower, and the effect was exquisite. The costumes were very ingenious, according to the New York Recorder, and even without the real flowers worn in the hair, the

corsage or on the slippers, the resemblance to the flower intended was complete.

A handsome brunette was dressed as a red passion flower. The skirt was composed of red India silk petals, with green silk petals falling between; the waist was arranged in the same manner and a belt of green satin suggested the calyx. From the neck floated long yellow streamers, and a headdress, composed of a conventionalized passion flower, rivaled the dantiest bit of Paris millinery.

A second brunette was attired as a violet, with a white moire silk skirt, with violet petals fall-ing over it. A pointed belt of green silk was worn, and the entire dress was trimmed with

From these examples it may be seen how becomingly one might be attired, and how easily different kinds of flowers may be represented. The drooping, bell-shaped flowers especially can be very closely imitated; among the company mentioned was one having a dress representing an abutilon, another a fuschia, both being very suggestive of the real flowers. A little ing very suggestive of the real flowers. A little taste in materials and arrangement will, however, allow almost any flower to be adopted, and here were displayed examples of a Duchess rose, a pink carnation, a pansy. A flower called baby blue, whatever that may be, was exploited by a golden-haired blonde.

Miss Marguerite wore a skirt of white velvet, with white silk netals averlanging. The least overlapping of the least overlapping.

with white silk petals overlapping. The lower with white slik petals overlapping. The lower part of the dress was fringed to represent petals, and a green silk waist formed the calyx. The sleeves were of fine petals of silk. Velvet calyces rose from the shoulders.

The California poppy, the blue bell, a pink morning glory, a purple cosmos, a red poppy, and a field daisy, were all in good form.

A skirt of plain corn colored gaves, with

A skirt of plain corn-colored gauze, with overdress of six corn-colored silk petals, with wein-like markings, a green belt for the calyx and a waist formed like a second flower, with flaring petals forming a pretty setting for the head, was surely a jonquil.

A Cherokee rose wore a white tarlatan dress,

with a yellow satin center for the waist and fluffy overskirt, cut like the petals of the rose. The sleeves were white and puffed, and Cherokee roses formed the shoulder knots.

The little forget-me-not wore a dress of white gauze. Sprays of forget-me-nots alternated with leaves hung from the shoulders and fell

down over the skirt.

Only flowers, cut or in pots, were sold, together with ices tinted and shaped like the various flowers, and colored lemonade. It was a costly and fashionable affair, but the receipts sanctioned the expense. Simpler costumes of inexpensive materials might be fashioned after these, and for an indoor fair the booths could be trimmed with the flower worn by each attendant."

INSECTARY.

A N inventive naturalist named Sumner, of London, has constructed an ingenious arrangement, bearing the above title, designed for the rearing of living objects, and it has become of great assistance in the study (under the most favorable conditions) of the wonderful economy of nature. It is so constructed that the specimens can develope to full perfection. As will



be seen in the illustration, No. I is a ventilated lid or cover with a deep rim, which fits inside of the glass case deep enough to prevent larvæ from spinning on the glass, thus allowing the cover, with cocoons and pupæ attached, to be removed for inspection, or stored away

stored away in large cages until they emerge, The glass case, (No. 2) which fits into the base, permits the light to enter freely to all parts of the specimens. The base (No. 3) is made to contain earth for the growing of plants or for the use of those insects who bury during the pupa state. The bottom of this base is perforated to allow the air to pass through the case, thus preventing over-heating, steaming or mildew of the specimens, earth or plants, which is very difficult to prevent in an unventilated case. In the center is fixed a small movable pot to contain water in which the stems of food plants may be placed that cannot be grown in the case, such as cuttings of trees, etc., which lasts for considerable time in this case. The pot has a perforated indiarubber cover to prevent the larwæ from entering the water.

Most any ingenious person can construct something similar, not necessarily round, and even if only for "fun," the pleasure of watching the development of insects will well be worth the trouble and care. The sides could be made of squares of glass fastened together, while the top and bottom could be made of tin or any similar material. If any of our readers try this, and succeed in interesting experiments, we should be glad to hear from them. A leaf or branch with eggs on it will be a curious and interesting study.

"Ready money is ready medicine."

ARTIFICIAL EDELWEISS .- It appears from an article in a recent issue of "Nature Notes" that the tourist in Switzerland who is anxious to take a piece of edelweiss home with him is often imposed upon by a sham plant, for which he pays a good price, and is, therefore, saved the trouble of collecting or cultivating the real thing. The artificial blossom is made of the white woolen felt material of which the coats of the Austrian soldiers is made. When cut into strips this resembles the characteristic upper leaves of the plant, particularly when the color is somewhat mellowed by exposure. These strips of cloth mellowed by exposure. These strips of cloth are carefully cut out and skilfully attached to a stock of any weed that comes handy and which has a superficial resemblance to the edelweiss in habit. The specimen is then pressed and dried, and the pious fraud is complete.

FLOWERS FOR THE SICK.

16 A LL who joy would win must share it," is a saying that applies to flowers as well as to the other good things of life. If you would have the best pleasure your garden can give you, share your flowers with those who are unable to cultivate them for themselves. A garden loves a generous giver. For such it will bloom more freely and grow more luxuriantly. That in itself is a reward to the liberal giver, but his best reward comes in the bright memories he gains.

I once saw a sick girl at a hospital when a basket of bouquets was brought into her room. She was lying on the bed, pale and sad, but when she saw the flowers she raised herself on her elbow, caressed them, and exclaimed: "Oh, you beauties!" and I thought to see the illumination in her face would repay one for many hours hard work in a garden. Indeed, it seemed to me at the time it would be worth while to have a garden just for the sick, if for no other reason. The attendant at this hospital said she had been a nurse nearly ten years, and that she had never seen a nurse or an invalid who did not welcome flowers in a sick room. Still it seemed better to carry them to convalescents, and to those patients who are comparatively comfortable, as consumptives and invalids with spinal troubles, rather than to those whose sufferings are so great that they have lost the power of enjoyment.

In selecting flowers for the sick it is not necessary to pick out the most choice or the most costly. Every flower is beautiful, and often the common old-fashioned ones are preferred; they suggest pleasant thoughts of former days. "Those used to grow in my garden," said a pretty old lady at a Consumptives' Home when a bunch of flowers was given to her. It was pleasant to hear her talk of that old garden. "I always loved flowers," she said, "plants that were given to me I prized, but those that I raised myself were the most precious. I never had any children, and they satisfied my mother-feeling." Then she looked at her bouquet again and exclaimed: "Oh, here is some galium! I am so glad I have lived to see it once more." She refused to adopt the new names of morning mist, and baby's breath. It was galium, and nothing else. As a rule, gay flowers are preferred by the sick. "Oh, give me something cheerful," is often the request at the hospital, and big marigolds, calendulas and zinnias are the first chosen. Larkspur was popular with one of the male patients one summer, for it in some way suggested the blue heather of Scotland, and his wife was a Scotch woman. The gay Irish patient liked the little Scotch daisies, for they reminded her of "the crimson-tipped daisies" of Ireland. "They grow by the road there," she said, "and are so pretty.'

It is a good plan to have as large a variety in the collection as possible when one is getting ready for a trip to the hospital. If invalids find their favorites among the flowers their enjoyment is much greater, besides, the opportunity to choose is in itself a pleasure. "It is a great privilege to choose," I heard an old lady at one of the asylums say as she bent over a box of flowers trying to decide which box to take.

Very fragrant flowers are not always acceptable

in a sick room. "I love them, but I cannot breathe so well when they are near me," I heard an invalid once say while trying to decide which bouquet to choose. There are times, however, when the fragrant flowers have a special mission. There is often a blind patient among the invalids. He, too, enjoys choosing his bunch of flowers, and can only be guided in his choice by their perfume.

Flowers that last a long time are generally popular at the hospital. Invalids who are comfortably sick like to keep their flowers and to care for them from day to day. "Which will last longest?" is often a question with them. Marigolds are not only gay, but they answer this requirement also; pansies, petunias, mignonette, forget-me-not, asters and sweet alyssum have this same attractive quality. Buds that will open in water are pleasant to have in a sick room. It is interesting to an invalid to watch them develop. If a few slips are mixed with the flowers they may make the bouquet still more valuable. I saw a sick girl some time after she had received a bouquet from the flower mission and she told me with a happy smile that she had sent home the heliotrope which was in her bunch of flowers, and it was still alive.

A patient who was suffering from spinal trouble in a charitable asylum lost the power of speech as the disease progressed, her vocal organs becoming paralyzed; but her sense of hearing apparently grew more acute. Her sufferings were always borne with a sweet patience. She appreciated every kindness shown her; flowers gave her great delight, and she welcomed them by silently clapping her hands. She thanked the giver by pointing upward. One lady, who was unacquainted with her, did not understand the gesture. She, noticing this, took her slate and wrote "I will thank you in heaven." The thought is a sweet one, but to those who have a "give away garden," and are true to its name, so much joy will come in the loving service itself that they will find their reward long before they shall hear the "thank you" in E. S. F.

"He that trusts much obliges much."

WAS IT "MIMICRY?"

HILE preparing a dish of raspberries for the point of picking up what seemed to be an imperfect berry, one which appeared to be shrivelled, or that had not been fertilized, and was but a dry and worthless thing. I noticed, however, just as I was about to pick it up, that it moved. Upon taking it in my hand and carefully examining it I found it to be a tiny worm, scarce half an inch long. In some manner it had succeeded in covering its body with what seemed to be bits of bark or leaf, and when lying among the berries it simulated a withered berry almost perfectly. I afterwards found several of these curious little worms all decked out in the same manner. This deceptive armor seemed quite firmly attached to the little creatures, but how it came there is a mystery. I removed it with a small pair of forceps bit by bit, and it seems quite improbable that it could have been an outgrowth from the body of the worm. I have very often found little caterpillars which

upon being touched will hold themselves perfectly rigid so that they resemble small twigs. One time I removed a leaf from a small tree because it was marred with bird excrescence, and as I twirled it about carelessly in my hand before throwing it away I saw that the spot moved. I was surprised to find it to be a caterpillar, quite a viscious one, too. It remained motionless as long as it considered matters safe, then it would bite at any object near it. I put it under a glass, kept it supplied with leaves from the tree on which I found it, and by-and-by it was a chrysalis of a grayish bark color. I was more surprised than ever to find, after keeping it through the winter, that it was but a rather common butterfly, such as often visited my flower beds, and yet the caterpillar had escaped my notice except this one time.

MRS. S. A. KELLERMAN.

"Heresy is the school of pride."



WHY SUFFER WITH

Sick and Nervous HEADACHE?

You may be easily and quickly cured by taking

AYER'S PILLS

"I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks; have become less and less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, Dug Spur, Va.

"Having used Ayer's Pills with great success for dyspepsia, from which I suffered for years, I resolved never to be without them in my household. They are indeed effective." — Mrs. Sallie Morris, 125 Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I always use Ayer's Pills, and think them excellent."—Mrs. G. P. WATROUS, Jackson, Fla.

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Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, of to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

Pruning a Wax Plant.

My wax plant has made a very thrifty growth.

Ought I trim it back? Will it bear trimming? Excelsior, Mo. MRS. M. E. S.

Train the plant, but do not cut it back. That should never be done, even the flower stems should never be removed.

Eucharis Amazonica.

Please give directions for growing the Eucharis mazonica. Mrs. Mary J. R. Amazonica.

Glen Rose, Texas.

This plant requires a warm temperature and a moist atmosphere. It would probably thrive well in the far South if the conditions it demands are complied with. The plants should have good sized pots, rich soil and good drainage, and during growth a plentiful supply of water.

Cape Jasmine.

J. G., of Waconia, Minnesota, tells a sorrowful experience with a Cape Jasmine, which would not grow planted out in the garden in summer, and made but little growth in a pot in the house in winter. The fact is the Cape Jasmine is not a suitable plant for garden and ordinary house culture in a climate like that of Minnesota. It needs a warm greenhouse. In the open air it is suited with the climate of the extreme Southern States.

Plant Named-Lily.

The plant inquired about by R. I. R., of Texas, is Bryophyllum calycinum. It is of the easiest culture and gives some flowers which are more interesting than handsome. If the Harrissi lily can be given a shaded, cool spot it may be well to plant it out after blooming; but in your locality that may not be possible, and in that case it will be best to throw away the bulb and get a new one for next winter's blooming.

Pruning Currants.

You tell us in your Catalogue to trim back currant bushes. Please say in your next Magazine when to cut them back. Also when to trim out the old growth, in the spring or fall.

Wilmot, South Dakota. MRS. D. I.

Pruning should be done very early in spring, before growth starts. Of the old wood cut out only that which has become stunted, and from the new, or last season's growth, prune off only about one-half the length.

No Roses.

Can you, or any of your readers, advise me what to do with a climbing rose bush, moved several years ago from another garden in this place, since which time it has persistently declined to flower? It has been kept trimmed to a few branches, manured yearly, the soil, which is clay loam in both gardens, lightened somewhat with sand and black soil. What shall I do? Perth, Ontario. MRS. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Our correspondent does not say what growth the plant makes annually. We suspect it is not very much. The plant was probably stunted to that extent by moving that it has never been able to recover. It is never advisable to transplant an old rose bush. In the present case a satisfactory blooming plant can be obtained soonest by taking up and destroying this old stock and putting out a vigorous young one.

Pomegranate.

Please tell the reason that the dwarf pomegranate does not bloom. It has had the best of care for the past five years; has been wintered in the cellar, and last summer I set it in the ground. It grows nicely but won't bloom. Will try it this summer and if it but won't bloom. Will try it this summ does not bloom will leave it out to freeze

L. A. COLLINS. Des Moines, Iowa.

The pomegranate is not adapted to Northern regions, and to successfully bloom it it should be treated as a warm greenhouse plant.

Treatment of Chrysanthemum.

Will you please inform me through your Magazine how to treat my chrysanthemum to have it bloom next fall?

A. L. F.

Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Keep the plant growing vigorously through the summer season. Pinch in the shoots from time to time to make them branch freely. Do not let the plants lack for water. Expose them fully to the sun but screen the pots so that the soil will not dry out too rapidly. A good way is to sink the pots in a bed of coal ashes, as earth worms will not then trouble the plants and the roots can be more easily kept moist. Give some manure water twice a week. After the first of August stop pinching and then the flower buds will form at the points of the shoots and will develop to the blooming state in good

Black Knot.

Will you please tell me how to keep the black knot from the cherry trees, and oblige
MRS. K. EYSENBACH AND SISTER.

Delphos, Ohio.

This fungus is a difficult one to contend with, from the fact that neglected trees in a neighboring lot, or anywhere in the region, will breed it and the spores will be carried by the wind for considerable distance, and falling on cherry or plum trees will there germinate. So, one cannot be safe, even if he take the greatest care of his own trees. However, it is best to fight the enemy on one's own ground if that is the only place he can be attacked. Therefore it is recommended to cut off all diseased limbs, if not quite large, as soon as discovered and burn them at once. From the larger branches and limbs remove the affected portions, cutting quite down into sound wood, and burn all as soon as taken off. The wound can be painted with a mixture of red oxide of iron and linseed oil.

Worms in Gooseberries.

Will you please tell in Magazine what to do for the worms in gooseberries? We can easily kill those which devour the leaves by using hellebore, but it does not seem to affect those which eat into the berries, causing them to fall off the bushes before they MRS. WM. O. CURTIS. are ripe.

Sherman, Pa.

The worms here complained of are probably the larvæ of a small moth which has been described under the name of Pempelia grossulariæ, but which is now known as Dakruma convolutella. Mr. Saunders, the well-known entomologist of Ontario, made a special study of this insect and worked out its life history. Dr. Lintner, in his Annual Report of 1885, has the following in regard to the insect:

"Mr. Saunders states that the moth appears abroad in the month of April, and is to deposit its eggs as soon as the fruit is well formed. The larva hatches and completes its growth about the middle of June, when it lowers itself to the ground, and constructs its cocoon among the leaves or in the superficial soil. Its pupation continues through the winter,

the moth making its appearance in the early spring, as above stated. If care be taken to pick from the bushes all the prematurely ripening and shrivelled fruit, and all that drops to the ground, this insect need not prove a serious pest. One caterpillar allowed to mature may, the following season, become the progenitor of fifty or more depredators upon the same bushes. Dusting the bushes with fresh air-slaked lime about the time when the eggs are deposited—the last of April or first of May—is recommended, and has been thought to be attended with beneficial results in keeping away the moth."

White Worms Again.

I find that my question concerning worms on roots of house plants is answered in your May Magazine. I tried the kerosene emulsion given to you by a correspondent, and I warrent it to be sure death to the I used it as directed, putting the given dose on five plants. Less than a minute thereafter several dozen worms came up to see what the trouble was, but were unable to find out as they died too quick Your correspondent need not worry that it will have to be repeated once; the first dose settles it good and plenty. All that is required after that is to have some new plants ready in place of those which the emul-sion has sent to the worm's happy hunting grounds. Kerosene emulsion is probably a good thing, but I be-lieve your correspondent had better notify your readers that his teacups are of a size similar to other peo-ple's teakettles, or that his teaspoons hold as much as the end of a common table knife.

Bruce's Landing, Mich.

The recipe here referred to is as follows: " Take a common teacupful of soft warm water and dissolve enough soap in it to make a very slight suds. To this add two tablespoonsful of kerosene; stir thoroughly and then apply to plants as you would in watering." The amount of emulsion mentioned above should probably be diluted with about two quarts of water., It is hoped that whoever may make the trial and discovers the proper proportion will send the information to the Magazine for publication.

I saw a notice in your Magazine in which a lady in-I saw a notice in your Magazine in which a lady, inquired how to kill white worms. A few remedies were suggested immediately after, but none of them are like mine. I put camphor in the water that I moisten the earth around the plants with. I have found that this method has never failed to kill the worms when I have tried it.

Lowville*, N. Y.

The small white worms in the soil of house plants may be very easily destroyed by dissolving one teaspoonful of soda in one quart of water and watering the soil with it. Care must be used not to touch the leaves as the liquid will scorch them. If the liquid is made too strong it will kill the plants as well as the

Owego, N. Y.

" Modesty sets off one newly come to honor."



Lily and Narcissus,

Please advise me in regard to the treatment of an Easter lily, also a Chinese lily. I have had my Easter lily three years and it has blossomed only once. I don't think it has the right care. \(\text{MRS. O. M. H.} \)

Prattsburgh, N. Y.

It is best to throw away these old bulbs and start again in September with new ones. It is seldom that forced bulbs are satisfactory the second time.

Farfugium grande.

I would very much like to know the name of the plant from which I send the enclosed leaf, and what to do to make it grow, as I have had one two or three years without growing one iota. If you can tell me what to do for it I will be greatly obliged.

AN OLD ADMIRER OF VICK'S MAGAZINE.

The plant referred to is Farfugium grande of the trade. Modern botanists, however, have placed this plant among the senecios. Senecio Kæmpferi aurea-maculata is now the most approved name; Kæmpferi's gold-spotted senecio. This is one of the easiest cultivated plants of the greenhouse, and it does well with ordinary house treatment. A good, substantial but rather light and porous soil is best, a moderate temperature and a moist atmosphere and a good supply of water.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Cooperi.

I purchased, last spring, a number of roses and sev-I purchased, last spring, a number of roses and several other plants from you, all of which have done very well with the exception of a Chinese hibiscus, which has not grown more than a few inches, and looks very bad indeed this spring. It has lost nearly all its leaves, and though it puts out new ones they curl and in a little while drop off before they get any size. It seems to be very much infested with green aphis, but even when I take these off it does no better. Can you suggest anything that would better its ter. Can you suggest anything that would better its condition and make it bloom? What kind of soil should I use, and what kind of treatment does it especially require? It is the Hibiscus Cooperi.

Mrs. J. McK.

Without knowing the facts, it may be presumed that this plant has been kept too cool. It requires hothouse treatment through the winter It should at all times be kept free from insects. A soil composed of about equal parts of leaf mold and fibry loam with a little addition of sharp sand will suit it. Plenty of heat and a moist atmosphere are its particular demands.

Diseased Bulbs.

Before I moved to this place, one year ago last fall, I brought and set in a bed by the side of the house a large number of tulip bulbs. They came up last spring and seemed to start nicely and then to die down without blossoming. Later in the summer I I dug up several of the bulbs and found them to be decayed or dead, with what seemed to be a dry rot.

Last fall I bought a few crocus bulbs in Springfield,
and set them on the south side of the house, expecting to surprise my wife this spring, but only a few
came up and none have blossomed as yet, April 16,
the I think a few of them will yet. I dry up a few of came up and none have blossomed as yet, April 16, but I think a few of them will yet. I dug up a few of those bulbs and found them affected the same as the tulip bulbs. The soil here, on high ground, is new, but a part of the land was swampy before the land was graded and sewers put in to take away the water. Can you tell me what is the cause of the bulbs having the state of the land was graded and sewers put in the same of the bulbs having the sewer that the same of the bulbs having the same as the s this dry rot? My vegetable garden did finely last summer, and also my flowers, excepting the tulip and crocus bulbs.

H. P. S.

Chicopee Falls, Mass.

A great many poor bulbs are now sent into this country from Holland and sold at very low prices. The most of them are not worth handling, and ought not to be bought at any price. Good dealers are particular to handle only sound, selected stock of first quality, and it is better to pay a fair rate for the best bulbs than to take those of second and third quality at any price.

Liquid Manure for Roses.

How often should liquid manure be applied to a bed of Hybrid Perpetual and Tea roses to obtain the best results? Is a liquid fertilizer, made by mixing bone meal with water, as good as liquid barnyard manure for a rose bed? How much bone meal should be mixed with a gallon of water to be of the most benefit to roses out of doors, and how often should it be applied?

There is little danger of using too much liquid manure on a rose bed. However, if applied twice a week that may be often enough. Bone meal may as well be applied directly to the surface of the soil and then hoed in. The amount to apply may be reckoned as an ounce to ten square feet. Good stable manure makes the best liquid fertilizer.

My Failures.

I am glad to say that I do not often have to record such a complete failure with my winter-blooming bulbs as the past winter. I was so proud of my fine assortment of bulbs. I had two dozen fine hyacinths, kinds of narcissus, including some of the finest kinds

-Horsfieldii, Grand Monarch, etc. Then I had several pots of freesias, brodieias in variety, calochortus, ixias, sparaxis, etc. Well, it was a collection of which any flower lover would be proud, and would feel reasonably sure that by having them potted at different times, as I had done, that after Christmas there would be a succession of lovely flowers. My first failure was with narcissus. I thought I would try Paper White and Double Roman in water, like the Faper White and Double Roman in water, like the Sacred Lilies. Last year when I was through blooming my Sacred Lilies I took the gravel out of the bowls, washed it nicely, dried it in the oven, and put it away to use again this winter, as I can get none here. I supposed it would be all right. I put a Chinese Sacred Lily in one bowl and the two narcissus named in another, poured in the gravel and filled up with water. For several days they seemed all right, and then I noticed a smell, and that the outside of the bulbs were soft and rotting. I removed the outside of the bulbs which seemed affected, changed the water often; but it was no use, the bulbs never sent a bloom, only a few spindling leaves. My Sacred Lily did a little better; it gave me one stalk of bloom, but the bulbs gradually turned black, like the others, and rotted. I had another lily bulb, so I threw away and rotted. That another my both, so I threw away the gravel, washed my bowl and procured fine sand from a sand pile. The lily bulb was a small one, but I took a knife and cut it longitudinally till it looked as if it was certainly ruined, but to my surprise it sent ten stalks with nine bloom stems, and from those nine scapes I had two blossoms, the rest all blighted. That was my failure number two. But I had no trouble with the bulb rotting or the water in the bowl smelling bad, and I did not change it, only filled it up as it was needed. Now, what was the matter? Can any one tell me?

My bulbs were at a west window in my bedroom. Six feet from the window, which was next to the par-tition between the bedroom and dining room, was a door, and the stove was in that corner of the dining from, with door open all of the time, and fire in the stove day and night. I said that is just the place for my bulbs, they will be cool but not too cold, will have plenty of light but not the hot sun. In fact, I congratulated myself that I had solved the problem of "more room for my flowers," and I was delighted. For two winters I had kept cactus on top of the wardrobe in the room without being hurt in any way. When the time came I brought up enough bulbs from When the time came I brought up enough bulbs from the cellar to fill my two shelves. For a time all seemed to prosper. But alas! one night there was a sudden drop in the temperature to below zero, and in the morning every bulb was found frozen stiff! Four hyacinths were in bloom, others with large spikes of buds, over a dozen buds of narcissus, some partly open. Well, I had read not long before that "the Holland bulbs delighted in a cool temperature, in fact, laughed when their toes were pinched by Jack Frost." laughed when their toes were pinched by Jack Frost," but I deny it, it is a false statement. If you could only have seen my poor bulbs a few days later. Blossoms, bulbs and leaves all withered. I trimmed off the blossoms and leaves that were hurt the most from some of the bulbs, but it was no use. After a few days I put them down cellar and brought up other bulbs and filled my shelves again. But we had quite cold weather for a month and they grew very slowly. I had a few pots of bulbs in my plant room at a south window, and you should have seen how they laughed

Don't tell me again that "hyacinths and narcissus

do better in a cool room." It isn't my experience. I grant they will grow and bloom, but not as well or as handsome as in a warm room with an east and south window. For two winters I had bulbs in bloom all of time from Christmas till spring, and trouble with them. I felt very badly over it, because I was so sure that I was going to have more flowers than I had ever had, and the sum total was five hyathan I had ever had, and the sum total was five hyacinths, two Trumpet and one Paper White narcissus. Well, "live and learn," and I have learned that you can't always trust and believe all you read. If you have a nice south or east window in a room where the thermometer does not go down below 35° you can have all the blossoms you want and have room for bulbs. At least this is the experience of MRS. M. A. BUCKNELL.

New Douglas, Ill.

NEW VINEYARD PLAGUE IN OHIO.

THE entomologist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has been investigating the ravages of a new grape plague in the vineyards about Cleveland, and finds that the bark has been eaten from the grape roots, sometimes partially, but in many cases almost wholly, by numbers of small white grubs, as many as sixtyfive having been found in the ground about a single vine. These grubs have been reared in the station insectary at Wooster, and found to produce a small brown beetle (not the rose bug), a little over a quarter of an inch in length and covered with very short whitish hairs. The beetle feeds upon the foliage of the grape, emerging from the ground in June, and probably feeding until August or September. This beetle has long been known to eat the leaves of the grape in Kentucky, Southern Illinois and Missouri, but up to the present time nothing has been known of the habits of the grubs. A number of these beetles were reared in the insectary and placed on a vine that was kept growing for the purpose. A small portion of the vine was sprayed with Paris green, one ounce to twelve gallons of water, and this application was found to kill them. In the vineyards, bi-sulphide of carbon was placed in the ground about the roots of the vines, about three ounces to each vine, and after about three weeks all of the worms about the vines where the application was made were found to have died. Just when and where the eggs are laid has not yet been learned, but it seems quite probable that they are placed on or about the bark of the vines, near or just be-low the surface of the ground. If this is true there will probably be found a time when the worms are very young and have not made their way far from the locality where they hatched from the egg, and a very small amount of the bi-sulphide of carbon will suffice to kill them. At present, however, it seems probable that spraying with arsenites will be the remedy, the only doubt being as to whether this can be done with safety late enough in the season to kill all the beetles. These measures can all be tested in the proper time, as all that has thus far been learned has been the result of indoor observations on a limited scale, with material that had been forced to appear fully a month in advance of their appearance in the vineyards. For the benefit of entomologists and others who are interested in knowing the scientific name of the insect, it will suffice to say that it is *Fidia viticida*, Walsh.

Those Charming Artfolios.

Have you ordered one or more of those White City Artfolios? If not, and you can possibly spare the money, do so at once. They are dreams of beauty, and vividly preserve the great but transient glories of this the greatest World's Fair tyat was ever held.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living. What is defeat? Nothing but the first step to something better.—
Wendell Phillips.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1894.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR JULY.

Have you sent for the White City Artfolio?

Let the children have a big play ground under some big tree.

Keep cool if you can, but if you can't, keep as cool as you can.

Put a wet grape or cabbage leaf in your hat if going out in the hot sun.

The seeds which ripen earliest are usually considered best by experienced producers.

Having celebrated Independence Day, be sure you are a subscriber to Vick's Magazine. It is a regular teacher.

That book on 100 lessons in business is a marvel, and will be worth one hundred times its cost in any home in actual practical teaching.

Amateur Gardening says: "Wanted, a home where breakfast is always ready on time, and where everybody is ready for breakfast on time."

Save the best seeds this summer. Cut off the poor blooms on those plants you reserve for seed, and thus prevent poor seed. Tie a bit of cloth on the plant as a warning not to pick.

Whether a boy is from farm or city, rich or poor, weak or strong, talented or not, will and work are sure to win. Wishes fail, but wills prevail. Labor is luck.—Wilbur F. Crafts.

It is time to start slips for fall lifting. Put a few in the ground near the old plant and in its shade. Keep the family together and they get strong by association, and bloom better in the fall and winter than those struck later.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put upon a man more than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, it is the friction.—Henry Ward Beecher.

SOME GOOD PERENNIALS.

Some noticeable plants in the hardy garden border during the last of May and the most of June were Iberis sempervirens, and a variety of it which is called Perfection. The clear white flowers appeared in great profusion. Perfection blooms a little earlier than the other species, and the flowers are considerably larger. Both are desirable. During the same time the double crimson Lychnis, L. viscaria splendens plena, made a great show with its brilliant crimson flowers, borne freely in long spikes. The perpetual forget-me-not, Myosotis palustris semperflorens, commences the season in May and is continuously in bloom. It is very interesting and desirable.

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE.

What is known as the Natural Method of language teaching is a system which has been developing for the last half century. Many minds and many instructors have been gradually improving it and bringing it nearer to perfection. In a brief notice like this it is impossible to make many interesting statements in this connection. For many years past the writer has watched the changes which have been effected in the teaching of the modern languages, and is more or less familiar with the principal text books which have been issued in relation thereto. Having had the pleasure of a thorough examination of Dr. Rosenthal's method, and watching for several months the progress of a pupil in the study of German without a teacher, the writer can say that this method is one which is most skilfully prepared and adapted to the wants of the pupil, leading him by easy steps through the more difficult parts of the study by giving him a full mastery of its principles and enabling him to think in the language and to freely use it in conversation.

Dr. Richard Rosenthal is now the foremost practical educator in the world in the department of languages, and if an acquisition of French, German or Spanish is desired the surest way of its accomplishment is to seek the assistance of this noted instructor. Dr. Rosenthal is associated with the Polyglot Book Company, of Chicago, which issues text books relating to the different languages, and all purchasers become members of the School of Linguistry for Non-Residents, and have the privilege of consulting Dr. Rosenthal on any questions, and of having all exercises corrected by him free of charge. Full information concerning this subject can be had by addressing the Polyglot Book Company, of Chicago.

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORTS.

Our thanks are hereby tendered to Dr. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist, for copies of the eighth and ninth Reports on the Injurious and other Insects of the State of New York. These reports are of great value to our farmers, fruit growers and gardeners, and should form a portion of their working library. The attacks of insects on most of our crops are so severe as to reduce materially the profits of cultivation, and if they can be repelled the returns for our labors will be greatly increased. In answer to the inquiry if insect ravages can be prevented, Dr. Lintner says: "My studies of twenty-five years has

taught me that the insect does not exist the injuries of which may not be greatly diminished when we have learned its entire life-history and habits. Each one, when we know it fully, discloses some vulnerable point, and a particular time in one of its four stages of existence when it may be attacked to the best advantage. I assuredly speak within bounds when I say what could not with truth have been said twenty years ago, that with our present knowledge and with the means now at our command, in the insecticides and preventives known, and apparatus and methods for their use, we can, if we will, lessen insect depredations to the extent at least one half of their present magnitude. What an addition this would be to the national wealth and to individual well-being!"

A Popular Paper.

Illustrations tell so much in their reproduction of the world's history and wonders, and anyone who is fortunate enough to be a subscriber to Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, of New York, is constantly receiving the finest work of the best artists, and in such attractive form as to be the envied of all their neighbors. Page upon page of pictures delight the eye and instruct the mind more than columns of reading matter. The latter appears with them, however, and together form a perfect living history of the time in which we live. The subscription price is \$4 per year, and is money well invested. The Arkell Co. are the publishers. They also publish the same paper entirely in the German language.

A Stepping Stone to Success.

Those who are not able to take all the higher grades of schooling, and yet want to perfect themselves in business principles, can do so easily and at a slight expense, by getting "100 Lessons in Business," advertised on the back cover. There is not one man in a hundred, be he ever so experienced, but what can learn something from this book, and there are ninety-five out of every one hundred that could profit by its peru-It is cloth bound, and is full of simple ways for the actual transaction of business. Men, women, boys and girls, can perfect themselves in the easiest manner possible by the study of this concentrated and valuable book. In many places it is used as a text book in schools. Far mers, storekeepers and business men, and all who want to do business and make money, can get ideas and wrinkles from this that will be worth hundreds of dollars to them, no matter what position in life they may be called to fill. Wives and mothers can learn to transact business in a business way, and not get cheated. Read full particulars and act at once, so that by fall, dear reader, you can be just as well posted as anyone else. Why not? It is the best possible investment to improve your mind.

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JULY JOTTINGS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD, SHIOCTON, WIS.

"July is here," the robin sings,
His little heart is merry,
As on the bending bough he swings,
And eyes the reddening cherry.
Four nestlings in his little nest,
Just shedding fuzz for feather,
Bugs everywhere, "'til one can't rest,"
And pleasantest of weather.
Why shouldn't he be glad, my dear,
And sing for joy that July's here?

See that garden beds are kept free from weeds, for this is the time when their seeds will be ripening. Pull up a weed before it ripens its crop of seeds and you do away with the necessity of pulling up, or hoeing up, a thousand weeds

Hot and dry, is it? Then you cannot expect your flowers to do much in the way of blooming unless you give them a good mulching. The more you mulch the less water they will require, as the mulch prevents rapid evaporation of

Don't expect very much from the pansies during the "hot spell." It's a good plan to not let them flower at all until September. Of course the pansy-lover would like to have them all through the season, but there will be so many other flowers now that he can get along without them, and if he keeps the buds all picked off, thus throwing all the strength into the plants, their flowers will be so much larger and finer when you let them bloom in September that you will be amply repaid for your self denial now.

I do not see much mention made of the aquilegias. I wonder why so few good words are said of them. They are not only beautiful, but they are perfectly hardy and bloom freely. A. coerulea is a most charming variety, with the very blue of heaven on its petals. We have few better border plants. They are excellent for cometery use.

I consider Exochorda grandiflora one of our very best shrubs. It has a charming habit, with its loose, drooping clusters of pure white flowers, that look, before opening, like petals clustered along a stem. I find it hardy in Wisconsin, and that is more than I can say of many varieties of the weigela and other shrubs claimed as hardy.

Your chrysanthemums should be about ready for another shift by this time. Unless you are for another shift by this time. Onless you are growing them for exhibition purposes they will do very well with one move. Let the soil be rich, and see that they get all the water they want, which will be a good deal. If you provide good drainage there will be no danger from overwatering. Don't pinch in the branches after the end of this month. Thorough pinch the water that this time gives shrubby plants with a ing up to this time gives shrubby plants with a

"Disbudding" is all well enough when one wants to grow a few monstrosities in the shape of enormous flowers, but the charm of the plant is taken away thereby. The fact is, the big exhibition chrysanthemum is a burlesque on nahibition chrysantnemum is a buriesque on ha-ture, a prodigious floral joke, and should never be taken seriously. People stand agape before a plant having a flower on it as large as a dinner plate, and they say "O, my! what a whopper!" and "whoever saw the like of that before?" But if you keep watch of them you will find that when they come to a plant loaded down with blossoms of sensible size they will say "is'nt it a beauty?" and "Oh, don't I wish I had it?" and the like of that.

If flower-lovers knew how easy it is to grow the gloxinia we would see more of them. Give them a light, fibrous soil, good drainage, a posi-tion out of the sunlight after ten o'clock, but never much shaded, and a moderate supply of water, and they will flower finely and freely for months, and certainly few flowers are richer in coloring or more effective for summer use. But don't shower them. The leaves don't like it,



"Say, Sue, what do you suppose is the matter with Charlie?"

"I can't imagine, Mollie, what have you said to him?

"Nothing, unless 'twas yesterday, when I was lolling here in the hammock, and I remarked, with a lazy sort of smile, that I liked to watch the green things grow, and the poor fellow has not smiled since.

"Why, you little goose, not being sure of your exact meaning, I presume he thought that you possibly referred to him. Did you?"

and a drop of water falling on a bud and allowed to stand there is almost sure to blast it.

I have tried kerosene emulsion again this season on roses in the garden, and I find it much more effective than hellebore, and just as harm-Hellebore is comparatively worthless unless fresh, and we are never sure of getting it in that condition. Some have complained to me that kerosene emulsion injured the bushes, but I think proper care was not taken in its prepara-I have tried it repeatedly, being careful to adhere to the formula, and I have never seen a leaf or flower injured by it.

Those who do things on the hap-hazard system must expect failures quite as often as success. It is all "luck and chance" with them. But the careful gardener "does'nt take any chances." He works intelligently.

In the last number of American Gardening I noticed an answer to a correspondent in which the Marguerite pinks are strongly recommended because they bloom in four weeks from sowing! I am inclined to think the editor wrote months instead of weeks, or that the typo got in some of the work for which he has made himself famous, for my experience has been that this strain of pinks cannot be relied on for a crop of flowers before frost comes. If they could what acquisitions they would be.

Clematis paniculata has proved perfectly hardy with me for two seasons, both severe. dy with the for two seasons, both severe. It seems as strong and vigorous as C. flammula. It is a most beautiful vine. Not more beautiful than flammula, but more showy because of its large flowers. What a pity C. Jackmanii and others of its class are so delicate. They survive our winters, but they come through in such a weakened condition that they often fail to do any satisfactory work throughout the season.

I have been experimenting with some plants of Clematis flammula. If I cover the roots well of Clematis frammula. If I cover the roots well six or eight feet of last year's growth comes through in good condition. If I do not cover the roots the entire growth of last season is killed, but the new growth is as vigorous as that from the protected plants. Has any one noticed this peculiar behavior of the clematis?

Nasturtiums are most satisfactory plants if you don't give them a rich soil. Do that and you will have a great growth of branches and few

flowers. By cutting them back sharply you can make bushy plants of sorts inclined to straggle a good deal.

We do not hear much said about double nasturtiums now-a-days. They failed to satisfy, like many another "novelty." I grew them for two seasons. They flowered very well, but, like the double tiger lily, they were no improvement on the original varieties. On the contrary, "doubling" spoiled them, for me at least. Who wants a double lily, or pansy? Or geranium, I came near saying, when I happened to remember that we have double geraniums by the score. But I have never quite forgiven the florist who introduced them. They do well enough as bunches of color, but there is no individuality They do well enough as

"He that steals an egg will steal an ox."

Boston, June 5, 1894. EDITOR VICK'S MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y

Dear Sir—A few weeks since, while passing through Temple Place, a prominent dry goods street in this city, I saw a very unique exhibition in the window of Whitney's linen store I t was apparently a garden, arranged with dirt. On a hill in one corner was a barrel of apples, peeking out from the partly broken head. Live cucumber vines grew, from plants started in the greenhouse, and those were running sict. ed in the greenhouse, and these were running riot over a portion of the window. Pumpkins of various over a portion of the window. Pumpkins of various sizes were deftly fastened to these vines, while in the center, in a mass of dirt, was the figure of an old man, a farmer, with a straw hat on, a potato hook in his hand, and he was apparently digging potatoes. A potato field was in front, and looked for all the world like a genuine field, and the potatoes (through the window) looked like the natural ones. In the front center of the window was an immense pile of potatoes, which he had evidently dug, and these were labeled "Maggie Murphy potatoes"; large, brown and handsome as nature itself. and handsome as nature itself.

The apples, pumpkins and potatoes were all made of silk stuffed with cotton, and used as fancy pinof slik stuffed with cotton, and used as fancy pincushions. It was the most unique representation of nature that I ever saw. I send you some of the potatoes, etc., which I think will please you, particularly as they named them for your newest and favorite variety, "Maggie Murphies." At a little distance off it was simply impossible to tell them from the genuine article, and the bright man or woman who invented this style of work is certainly deserving of a great deal of credit. Yours truly, PAGE.

Art certainly approached very near to nature in this case.—EDITOR.



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To the Editor-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been per-manently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York

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FERE, in southwest Louisiana, I have had the best success bushes and shrubs about the holidays, either before or after according to the season. When they have the benefit of the winter rains the roots become established and they are all ready to grow when spring opens in February. The middle of December, 1892, I received from the florist about fifty small rose bushes. A severe cold spell caught them soon after they were planted in the garden and threatened their destruction, but only a few of them succumbed. The first spring they gave me great pleasure with their beautiful bloom, and this spring there has been literally bushels of roses of different colors and shades. A Vick's Caprice rose has been the admiration of every one who has seen it. The soil is the fertile alluvial deposit of the rivers, but the flat surface must have good drainage. The ground becomes "as hard as a brick" in the hot sun, and the luxuriant weeds and the grass are some of the foes to successful floriculture. Tile drainage in my garden has improved the condition of the soil greatly. The plants strike their roots deeper into the loose earth, and they suffer less from drouth and consequently bloom better.

This is a land of flowers, but there is very little mention made of it in the papers. Louisiana roses are the result of but little work or care, and they are accepted as freely as the sunshine and the pure air from the Great Giver of all our blessings; so common that often we do not stop to remember them with gratitude and praise.

The best time to propagate roses from the cuttings is during "the sugar making season," which extends from October to the New Year. The cuttings require a rich, mellow soil, and they should be placed in a partially shaded place and never be disturbed until they "take," as they call the process of rooting. Do not transplant them until the roots have become strong and the plants look thrifty. Cuttings often bloom finely the second season, and a neighbor said to me that "she preferred a cutting to the small rose bushes sent out by the nurserymen." She had better success with a cutting. I was in the French market in New Orleans not long ago, when I noticed an old aunty busily engaged in picking up the small branches, some of them not more than an inch in length, the refuse from a rose vender's stall. My curiosity was excited and I inquired her object in gathering them. She replied to me pleasantly, and holding up a discarded tin can and pointing to the street, she said: "Fill 'em with dirt, I makes 'em grow." Not many people could propagate a rose garden from similar material, but it illustrates the ease with which roses are cultivated in Louisiana.

L, G. BALDWIN.

CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL .- A fungus disease has broken out among the larvæ of this insect in some localities, which is as contagious as cholera, and is sweeping them off in myriads. So efficient is this disease in keeping the insects in check that it is not likely that this clover pest will work destruction for more than a year in the same locality, and even then is not likely to kill the plants.

"A dead bee maketh no honey."

THE Review of Reviews for June gives the details of the projected "Historical Rilgrimage" which is to be begun at Philadelphia July 28, 1894. The itinerary will include New York, Hartford, Boston, Salem, the Hudson River, and Trenton, and lectures will be given at the different points by specialists in American history. Attention is also called in this number of the Review to the work being done by Virginia women for the rescue of many of the historic shrines of the Old Dominion.

" No day so clear but hath dark clouds."

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A FLOWER SUIT.

T a meeting last March of the Horticultural Society of Springfield, Massachusetts, a trial was held in relation to the popularity of the pansy family and the sweet pea family. The action was brought by the sweet pea family and the case of the plaintiff was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, the well known sweet pea fancier and cultivator. The Rev. Mr. Spangler conducted the defense.

The evidence for the sweet pea family went to show that it originally came from Sicily, and after settling in England and gaining quite a hold about Shropshire, emigrated to America. This being the home of the free, the sweet pea soon gained a footing, and found among the many inhabitants a warm reception, especially among the ladies. Rev. Mr. Hutchins, the historian of the family, pleaded ably for them, telling how there were six months of pleasure in anticipating what was to come, and then how six months of beauty, which had been locked up in the little home, could be enjoyed. The length of season they are with us is greatly in their favor; they are true to their parents, and besides all this, they have abundance of bloom and fragrance to their credit; they possess a wonderful amount of utility and art and richness in color. They are great missionaries; a bunch sent to a neighbor, to a sick friend or to the hospital, carries with it messages that can be expressed in no other way. Mr. Hutchins was assisted in his plea by Mr. George Cooley, who introduced evidence to show with what wonderful ease they could be induced to stay with us, thus making them the most popular in Flora's vast family.

L. D. Robinson, who has grown sweet peas

with excellent success, had picked flowers seventy-six days from planting; his soil is deep and cool, well enriched, just what sweet peas delight in. Long after the average garden had failed to sustain the vines and flowers his garden was yielding abundantly.

The pansy family brought forward evidence of a high character to establish its rights to the title. The evidence of its origin in England was not questioned, but after several of them emigrated to the Netherlands and France the old type of the family was quite forgotten, except by some of the old residents of Kent and nearby localities. Those that went to Normandy were so charmed with the delightful climate and sweet music for which this locality is so famous that they improved greatly in their appear-

ance. That portion which went to the north of Germany were so diligent in their labors that they gained wealth as well as health, so that their appearance was rich and elegant. From France there came a very fancy lot, peculiar to the people with whom they mingled. Their robes were of the most elegant form and coloring, so that when the various families came to America they were a very numerous lot.

In Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the other States, they have found a warm reception, and it is said that every State in the Union has residents of the pansy family, and when it is known how like a weed it is treated in some of its former homes, it is wonderful to see what a grand showing this family

made at Chicago during 1893.

The entire pansy family are very thoughtful and are looked to with great respect. When leaders of two church denominations meet in horticultural discussion some spicy and eloquent oratory may be expected. This occasion was no exception. The supporters of the two families enjoyed this eloquence to a high degree. Mr. Spangler claimed that the sweet pea had no show as compared with the pansy. Pansies can be had twelve months in the year. Pansies have the most delicate fragrance, the highest art in markings and the richest of colors. They are the largest cultivated of any one family, there-fore the most popular; in nature most beautiful, not difficult to cultivate, of good habits and

great utility.

He said: "I liken the sweet pea to the gay young belle, who is all ruffles and tucks, puffs and frills, beautifully made up, gorgeously attired, entrancingly bewitching, graceful in her beauty, charming in her peachblow complexion, captivating in her saucy wit, fragrant in all the products of the apothecary's art, and as we gaze on this Painted Lady, if you please, this Apple Blossom, shaded pink and rose; this Blushing Beauty, soft pink of expanded form; this Butbeauty, soft pink of expanded form, this butterfly, white, blue edged, shaded and laced later in blue; this Duchess of Edinburgh, scarlet flushed crimson, frequently with marbled edge; this Duchess of York, a delicate shade of pale lavender, darker when expanded, large; this Empress of India; this white Fairy Queen; this Firefly, glowing crimson scarlet, of good size and substance; this Lemon Queen, large, almost white; this ordinary Queen of England; this blotched winged American Belle; this ineffable Peach Blossom, salmon and pink-I repeat as we gaze on this gay young belle, this wonderful Continued on next page.

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is among women so the pansy is among flowers."

Mr. Spangler was assisted in his defense by
Mr. A. B. Howard, of Belchertown. This
speaker is fortunate to reside in a locality where speaker is fortunate to reside in a locality where the pansy family is located in large numbers. Perhaps the largest territory in the State occupied by this family is located in the town of Belchertown. Mr. Howard referred to the family in its early home in England, how a young lady took an interest in them, and by the assistance of her father's gardener gave them a start in 1810, also to the rapid improvement the family have node from that time to this so that now ly have made from that time to this, so that now a perfect pansy is nearly round in form, of great substance, brilliant in color and markings, while size is of the least importance.

After the defenders of the two families had stated their claims to their best advantage the jury returned these verdicts: The strongest argument is in favor of the pansy, 35 to 4. The pansy is the most popular, 29 to 12. The sweet pea is the best for bouquets, 37 to 22. If but one can be grown, it is for pansies, 38 to 17.

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THE INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.

E do not have many of the grand things which wealth can procure, but our humble home is beautified with lovely flowers. Our mother is very fond of these precious gifts of God, and finds one source of her delight in caring for them. We all share with her in the delightful enjoyment. She has her window garden, and also, out of doors, her beds of roses, pinks, sweet peas, zinnias, asters, geraniums, chrysanthemums, etc.

These sweet flowers, "God's thoughts" of good will to us, cause us to think upon "things that are lovely," and throw around us a pure atmosphere of refining influences. Friends and neighbors come and admire the flowers, and seem to be made happy by them. To many of them we give bouquets. So you see our flowers are not precisely like those concerning which the poet so beautifully sings:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen. And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

"On passers-by they fling their sweets with gen-

And bless admiring eyes with beauty rare; Thus seen the flowers blush in lovelier dress Than gentle queens or noble princes wear."

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FRANK.

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FOOD PRODUCTS-MUSHROOMS.

Under the title of Food Products, Dr. Thomas Taylor, Chief of the Division of Microscopy, of the Department of Agriculture, has prepared a fourth paper treating of mushrooms, and this has been published and recently distributed. These four papers give very full descriptions of twentyfive edible and twelve poisonous mushrooms growing in this country. They also contain eleven colored plates and seven plates in black and white illustrating the species described. There is also a table of the edible fungi of the United States, embracing one hundred and fiftyfive species. The different parts of the mushroom are clearly explained, and there is a full glossary of all the terms employed in regard to them. Statements are given showing the value of mushrooms as food, and the methods of cultivation explained. Together these reports form a valuable treatise on the subject under consid-

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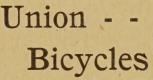
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THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.

Part 14 of the Book of the Fair has been received, and is particularly interesting in its continuation of the descriptions and illustrations of the Fisheries display. In this part, also, the account of the Transportation department is commenced. Too much cannot be said in favor of the engravings and printing, as well as of the very lucid and full narration in regard to the exhibits. This work, when completed, will form the only full history of the great show of 1893.





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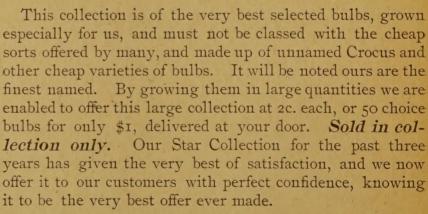
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